

VOL. LIV... No. 17,599.

THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A RIVER STEAMER GOES DOWN.

THE BIG PACKET STATE OF MISSOURI STRIKES A ROCK IN THE OHIO.

ONE SINKS IN FIFTY FEET OF RUSHING WATER—A WILD SCRAMBLE FOR LIFE BY THE DOOMED PEOPLE—PASSING STEAMERS AND FARMERS RESCUE THE SURVIVORS.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 20.—Brief and fragmentary details of the destruction of the big passenger steamer State of Missouri, Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, at Alton, Ind., 100 miles above here, have been received. She struck a rock and sank in fifty feet of water. The reports say that at least thirty-seven passengers were drowned, but no names are given.

The State of Missouri was a long stern-wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and New-Orleans. She had on board a fairly large cargo of freight and many passengers, besides a crew of sixty. At Alton the river narrows, and the water being high, an extremely swift current results. This threw the stern of the boat toward the Indiana shore. Before the pilot could regain control of the boat she hit a rock, tearing a long hole in the hold at the water line.

The shock was terrific and the boat trembled from bow to stern. Consternation seized upon the passengers, and in a moment they were frantic. Without regard to consequences they rushed to the upper decks, in the hope of delaying the inevitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin. Then the scramble for seats in the yaws began. It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death.

The first yawl launched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed every one in it was drowned in sight of the affrighted people huddled together on the sinking steamer. A second yawl was then pushed off. It contained four women. This is believed to have reached shore. Just when there seemed some hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved, the steamer gave another terrific lurch and literally broke into pieces, and in ten minutes from the moment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained. The cabin, Texas and pilot-house floated away, dragging down two the water every one upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main deck, and on this men, women and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into the ice-cold water. Several succeeded by this means in getting into the willows and trees, and were rescued by farmers and passing steamers.

On the City of Owensboro, which passed here to-night, were four of the passengers who had been rescued from the wreck. Two of them were W. C. Leathers, of Hopkins County, Ky., and Mr. Gregory, of Cave-In-the-Rock, Ill. The names of the other two could not be learned. Mr. Leathers thinks at least thirty-seven people were drowned. He saw four men go under within five feet of him, but the current was so swift he could render no assistance. Mr. Leathers says there were fifteen cabin passengers, thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board.

The steamer Tell City, bound for Louisville, hove in sight early this morning and took most of the survivors to Louisville.

The terrific current running at the time can be partly appreciated by the fact that the wreckage began passing here early to-day, which would indicate at least ten miles an hour. The normal is about four miles. Alton, Ind., where the wreck occurred, is thirty miles from a telegraph station, with almost impassable roads. The news secured came by steamers passing here to-day.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 20.—The officers of the steamer City of Owensboro, arriving at 3 p. m., reported the sinking of the State of Missouri a short distance below Wolf Creek, Ky., Saturday evening at about 5:30 o'clock. The Missouri left Louisville at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and passed Wolf Creek at about 5:30 p. m. After striking, the boat drifted off and sank in five minutes in fifty feet of water. The people aboard were panic-stricken when they heard the crash. They had no time to prepare for their safety, and officers, passengers and crew sold anything in sight that would keep them afloat.

Captain "Joe" Conlon, First Clerk Werman and Second Clerk "Jim" Howard, who is a nephew of Captain "Jim" Howard, of the steamer John B. Hopkins, with five female passengers and Pilot Poll and his son, managed to reach shore uninjured. The second mate and engineer on watch were picked up by the steamer Tell City, and the City of Owensboro picked up four men and left them at Owensboro. The others, thirty-five to forty in number, including many passengers and members of the crew, it is thought, went down with the vessel.

When the Owensboro passed Wolf Creek the people were greatly excited. They could tell little about the terrible affair and did not know the names of the rescued women or those who were thought to have been drowned. The Owensboro left Louisville Saturday at 4 a. m. and for the trip the Kansas is now at Wolf Creek about 9 o'clock. After leaving the scene of the wreck parts of the unfortunate vessel and her cargo were sighted as far down the river as the mouth of the Ohio. The wreckage was noticed floating slowly down the river. In the vicinity of the wreck and at Troy the river was dotted with drifts, the occupants picking up the floating wreckage and members of the crew. The boat, Captain Conlon and others who reached shore were cared for by Mr. Hardin, who lives there, and later were taken to Alton, three miles below Owensboro, and thence to Louisville. Wolf Creek is seventy-five miles below Louisville. This was the first trip of the season for the Missouri. "White Collar" (Cincinnati) and Memphis Packet Company. She was about four years old and was built when the A. L. Mason and the State of Kansas, stern-wheelers, were constructed for the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company. The three boats cost \$50,000. They were too large for the river between these points. The Mason sank while working in the trade of gold, and it is said his mission to San Francisco is to buy arms and ammunition for revolutionists. Mr. Saerres refused to say anything about himself and his plans, but talked freely of the revolution.

"The revolution has now been in progress since April," he said, "and when I left Peru was reaching an alarming stage. The revolutionists have grown from twenty-five or thirty to between two and three thousand, and they are now planning to take Lima, the capital. At its inception the revolution was led by a planter named Seminare, and was designed to overthrow the Government of General Cáceres. Seminare gathered twenty-five or thirty men, and they captured the city of Piura. The conductor of the train, an American named Garvey, was the first man killed. The rebels held the train for several days, and used it as a means of forcing friends of the Government to furnish them with means to purchase arms and ammunition. The revolutionists are now headed by General Pierola, a famous fighter, and an ex-President of the Republic, who wants to see the country of Peru. The Government is not strong. The revolutionists are growing in numbers."

AN EMISSARY FROM PERUVIAN REBELS. M. SAERRES REACHES SAN FRANCISCO WITH A BAG OF GOLD—THE GROWING REVOLUTION.

San Francisco, Jan. 20 (Special).—M. Saerres, a political refugee from Peru, came upon General America on the steamer San Blas, with a big bag of gold, and it is said his mission to San Francisco is to buy arms and ammunition for revolutionists. Mr. Saerres refused to say anything about himself and his plans, but talked freely of the revolution.

"The revolution has now been in progress since April," he said, "and when I left Peru was reaching an alarming stage. The revolutionists have grown from twenty-five or thirty to between two and three thousand, and they are now planning to take Lima, the capital. At its inception the revolution was led by a planter named Seminare, and was designed to overthrow the Government of General Cáceres. Seminare gathered twenty-five or thirty men, and they captured the city of Piura. The conductor of the train, an American named Garvey, was the first man killed. The rebels held the train for several days, and used it as a means of forcing friends of the Government to furnish them with means to purchase arms and ammunition. The revolutionists are now headed by General Pierola, a famous fighter, and an ex-President of the Republic, who wants to see the country of Peru. The Government is not strong. The revolutionists are growing in numbers."

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MR. CLEVELAND EXPLAINS.

HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SENDING THE PHILADELPHIA TO HAWAII.

NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED, HE SAYS, WHICH WOULD RENDER THE PRESENCE OF A WARSHIP THERE ANYTHING BUT "UTTERLY UNJUSTIFIABLE"—HE NEVERTHELESS PROCEEDS TO VIOLATE WHAT HE CALLS EVERY "RULE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Cleveland made the following statement this evening, with respect to the Hawaiian question, which he seemed entirely willing to discuss:

No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii which would render the presence of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because of the Hawaiian question, but because of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands.

This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt. So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens. Here they are:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895. Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.

Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be to protect the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any party engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotion forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, takes part in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act. Show these instructions to, and consult freely with, the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the employment of the force and upon your conduct, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary.

Attention is called to Article 25 of the United States Navy Regulations as amended.

Acknowledge by telegraph. HERBERT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895. Willis, Minister, Honolulu.

Although a telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a warship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring the employment of the force and upon your conduct, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert were in conference with President Cleveland for several hours at the White House to-night, presumably discussing Hawaiian affairs. The Cabinet officers said they had received no additional news to that already communicated to the press.

There are stories current to-night to the effect that there are serious differences in the Cabinet over the Hawaiian situation. At no time, it is learned, has the President had the unanimous support of his advisers in this matter. From the long-contested claims of the Hawaiian people, Herbert and Lamont, it is reported, have been against the policy of ignoring Hawaii and treating that Republic cavalierly. By these three Cabinet officers it has been argued that the Hawaiian group must in time become a part of the United States, and the sooner that end is reached the better. Secretary Herbert has been the most pronounced advocate of a just policy toward Hawaii. He has urged that the Hawaiian group must in time become a part of the United States, and the sooner that end is reached the better. Secretary Herbert has been the most pronounced advocate of a just policy toward Hawaii. He has urged that the Hawaiian group must in time become a part of the United States, and the sooner that end is reached the better.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed hence for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning.

HE HICCUPPED FOR ELEVEN DAYS.

STRANGE MALADY OF A MAN IN NEWARK—APARENTLY CURED BY DOSES OF MURK.

Samuel A. Hochkin, aged seventy-three, a resident of West Hill, N. Y., with his wife, is stopping at the house of his nephew, Charles E. Hochkin, No. 23 South Eighth-st., Newark. They came to the house in the holidays. The uncle enjoyed good health. On January 3 he stood near a door and contracted a slight cold. On the following Tuesday night, January 6, he was attacked with a fit of hiccups, which continued through the night. In the morning remedies were tried, but they had no effect, and the malady became worse. On Thursday morning, W. C. Bailey was called in. Everything was done for the patient without relieving him. Mr. Hochkin was growing weaker daily, and finally the case looked so hopeless to the doctor that he advised the patient to settle his business affairs. There were irregular periods of relief, but the hiccups returned. But on Thursday the hiccups, which had begun so strangely eleven days before, was stopped. Dr. Bailey had used all the remedies, and finally determined to try known remedies. He finally determined to try known remedies. He finally determined to try known remedies. He finally determined to try known remedies.

He was not certain yesterday that the effect was due to the murk or to some remedy previously used. In any case the hiccups were stopped, and did not recur. Mr. Hochkin was greatly weakened by the long-continued spasms, but there are strong hopes that he will recover his usual health.

Dr. C. H. Clark, a dentist in Plainfield, has had the hiccups for some time, and has been slowly wasting away. The family of Mr. Hochkin sent word on Saturday to Dr. Clark's family of the nature and success of the remedy used in Mr. Hochkin's case.

KILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FALLS UNDER A TRAIN—HIS BODY BADLY MANGLED.

An unknown man was killed on the east platform of the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New-York side, at 9:45 o'clock last night. It is not known whether he jumped to his death or fell under the train, although Policeman Murphy, who saw the occurrence, says it seemed to him as if the man made a deliberate dive under the train.

The train had come in from Brooklyn, and the switch engine had backed down and fastened to the cars preparatory to switching them to the out-of-the-Corcoran street side. Policeman Murphy going track north on the platform apparently from the train, and half at the engine, resting his hand on the cab. Just as he noticed this the engine moved, and the man pitched headlong between the engine and the first of the cars. Murphy ran forward and cried out, but the whole thing had happened so quickly that the train had passed completely over the man before the policeman reached the spot.

The man must have been instantly killed. He was frightfully mangled, one arm and one leg having been cut clean off, the skull having been fractured and the body otherwise badly mangled. The body was taken down to the room under the stairway at the Corcoran street side.

The man was a laborer, or possibly a farmer. He was poorly dressed in a brown suit and sweater, and the man on the other side, who had passed by a jackknife, a foot rule, and what may serve to identify him, a book of by-laws of the Flat-bush Improvement Association. He was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, probably 40 years of age, and weighed about 190 pounds, and wore a heavy brown mustache.

The engineer of the shifting engine, No. 6, says he saw the man leaning on the engine, just below the cab, but paid no further attention to him.

FAILURE OF A SHOE COMPANY.

Beverly, Mass., Jan. 20.—The news that the Seth Northway Shoe Company had assigned reached Beverly Saturday night, and caused great surprise. The liabilities are not known, but a member of the firm estimated them to be between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

SPEAKER CRISP IN ASHVILLE.

Ashville, N. C., Jan. 20.—Speaker Crisp and Mrs. Crisp arrived this afternoon, and are staying at Battery Park.

THE SEVENTY TO ACT.

PLATT'S MENACE TO THE CITY TO BE MET.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED FOR TO-MORROW—REPUBLICAN DETERMINATION TO FIGHT THE TIOGA BOSS GROWING RAPIDLY STRONGER.

Mr. Platt's success in defeating William Brookfield, the choice of the majority of the Republicans of this city for chairman of the County Committee, followed by numerous hints and insinuations that there is no hurry about the passage by the Legislature of the bill to empower Mayor Strong to remove Tammany heads of municipal departments, or, indeed, about the enactment of the other reform bills which the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Club, and the progressive element have been preparing, has already deeply stirred public apprehension as to these matters. The fear was expressed in many quarters yesterday that the path of the reform measures under the leadership of the Tioga chieftain would prove a rough and rugged one.

There seemed to be a good deal of ground for these fears. Some of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, including ex-Marshall "Loz" Pryn and Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, were quoted yesterday as saying that the Power of Removal bill and the police reorganization "could well afford to wait until other matters were settled." The "other matters," although not mentioned by name, were understood to mean arrangements which Mayor Strong might be induced to make regarding the places he will be authorized to fill when the Power of Removal bill becomes a law. A number of the Tioga Boss's somewhat indiscreet subjects have not hesitated to declare that there will be no bill passed empowering the Mayor to remove and appoint until he satisfies Mr. Platt that the chances to be made, if not satisfactory, will at least not be objectionable to the latter. They insist that this is no greater consideration than is due to Mr. Platt as the leader of the party in the State.

It is to take notice of this condition of affairs that the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy has been called together by Charles Stewart Smith, the chairman, to-morrow at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Reports as to the situation regarding the various reform bills will be received, and if it has become apparent that Mr. Platt has set himself to prevent the legislation needed to put into effect the reforms for which the people voted when they elected William L. Strong, Mayor of New-York, the citizens regardless of party will undoubtedly be called upon to assemble in mass-meetings and express their wishes. The programme for three mass-meetings, as suggested by Dr. Parkhurst, one at Cooper Union, one at Carnegie Music Hall and one in Harlem, was not changed yesterday. Besides, it is proposed to suggest to all the various clubs, associations and organizations who added to bring about the election of Mayor Strong and the Anti-Tammany ticket last fall to meet and take such action as they believe the condition of things warrants.

Mayor Strong's friends do not believe that he can be induced to enter into any agreement with Mr. Platt regarding the filling of the offices and that the longer Mr. Platt is able to prevent the passage of the bills referred to the more determined will Mayor Strong be to maintain his policy of independence. Republican Cornelius N. Elias, General Aaron G. McKee, General Samuel Thomas and others, who are supposed to be thoroughly familiar with the Mayor's intention to guarantee to the city of New-York an honest, non-partisan administration, are confident that he will not swerve from his duty no matter what pressure or promises may be brought to bear upon him by Mr. Platt.

The mass-meetings proposed will be attended by an outpouring of Republicans who want to denounce the interference with the County Committee which resulted in the defeat of their choice for chairman on Thursday evening and the elevation of Mr. Lauterbach in his place. Many Republicans believed yesterday that there was a "fair fighting chance" for electing Mr. Brookfield. The date for calling the County Committee together again was still understood to be Wednesday evening.

Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that he understood that the Committee on Contests would be ready to report at that time and that he would issue his call as soon as assured that such was the case.

P. W. Reinhard, Jr., Republican Assemblyman from the XXVIII District, who came down from Albany to spend Sunday at home, said yesterday that he still believed that Mr. Brookfield could be elected. "There are some things likely to happen before Wednesday," he said, "that may change votes enough to make Mr. Brookfield a sure winner. The action of the County Committee on Thursday was directly in contravention of the wishes of the great majority of the Republicans of this city, and the wisest thing for Mr. Platt and his allies to do is to right this wrong. If he really does his duty as a citizen, as he says, he will give the necessary orders at once."

Assemblyman H. T. Andrews, of the XXVIII District, and Assemblyman Robert A. Hendon, of the XXVIII District, who were also in the city yesterday, spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Andrews said that Leroy B. Crane, the member from his district who voted for Mr. Brookfield, was truly only a man who had been misled by the party machine. Mr. Andrews was strongly for Brookfield, and Messrs. Doremus, Cohen, Woodsley, Lewis, Deegan and Frank in voting for Mr. Lauterbach had been misled by the party machine. The situation here was purely a party matter, and Mr. Andrews said, well understood by the legislators at Albany. The Legislature could not be put in any man against the interests of the people of this city.

Assemblyman Miller said that a new man ought to be taken up whom the best men of both sides could agree to support. He said that the discord which was growing up within the party.

"It is possible," he added, "that this fight may be transferred to Albany. If so the people would be greatly benefited, for no boss able to prevent the Legislature from doing its duty."